

JPRS 80030

4 February 1982

Worldwide Report

LAW OF THE SEA

No. 184

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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ROK, JAPAN DISCUSS CONTINENTAL SHELF EXPLORATION

SK190329 Seoul YONHAP in English 0316 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 19 (YONHAP) -- Korea and Japan held the fourth annual meeting of the Joint Continental Shelf Development Council in Seoul Tuesday to discuss the smooth implementation of the 1974 bilateral agreement on the joint development of the continental shelf lying between them.

Government sources said that major items in the agenda of the two-day session included the successful implementation of bilateral continental shelf development projects, the prevention of sea contamination and maritime accidents in development areas and the establishment of communications channels between the two countries via development areas.

The Korean delegation will request that joint development projects be implemented throughout the year, irrespective of fishing seasons, and that the number of sub-mining zones along the joint development areas be reduced, from the current nine, to three or four.

The two countries earlier reached a tentative agreement to suspend fishing operations in the fifth and seventh mining zones during fishing seasons from January through April.

Discussions will also center on the establishment of a standing consultative body, in connection with jurisdiction over possible crimes in the joint development areas, the sources said.

The 30-man Korean delegation is led jointly by Chang Man-sun, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Bureau of International Organizations and Treaty Affairs, and Yun Su-kil, oil coordinator of the Energy-Resources Ministry; while the 23-member Japanese delegation is headed by Hiroaki Fujii, councillor at the Japanese Foreign Ministry's Asian Bureau, and Takashi Nonouchi, director of the Oil Bureau of the Resources-Energy Ministry.

CSO: 5200/2033

BRIEFS

FOREIGN VESSELS' INTRUSIONS--New Delhi, Dec. 24, (PTI & UNI)--The question of intrusion of foreign boats into Indian territorial waters was taken up with the Burmese and Thai governments through diplomatic channels, the minister of state for defence, Mr. Shivraj V. Patil, told Mr. A. Chakraborty in a written reply in the Rajya Sabha today. The Burmese authorities explained that their boat entered into the Indian waters inadvertently, while chasing some boats engaged in smuggling. The Thai embassy invoked the good Indo-Thai relations and requested that the Thai boats be treated with leniency. This issue had also been raised with the Sri Lanka government. It had been agreed that all vessels poaching in territorial waters of either country would be dealt with according to the laws of the respective country, he said. [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 25 Dec 81 p 23]

CSO: 5200/7019

ORANGE ROUGHY ALLOTMENT FAVORS DOMESTIC FISHING FLEET

One-Third Catch Reserved

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 15 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] The New Zealand domestic fishing fleet will have sole access to about one-third of the orange-roughy catch in the 1982-83 season under a new management regime announced today by the Minister of Fisheries, Mr MacIntyre.

The regime would be introduced on April 1, 1982, Mr MacIntyre said.

"The Government has also given approval for Fletcher Fishing Ltd to import two deepwater trawlers to add to the small New Zealand fleet already fishing for orange roughy. Fletchers will have to pay full import duty on the trawlers.

"Under the new orange-roughy management regime, joint venture and domestic trawlers will fish competitively for up to two-thirds of the total allowable catch. Once this point is reached, the remaining one-third will be reserved solely for the New Zealand domestic fleet."

The total allowable catch for the present season is 25,000 tonnes, Mr MacIntyre said. The 1982-83 allowable catch will be set early next year, when research into sustainable yields is completed.

Fletchers have given assurances that their vessels would be crewed as far as possible by New Zealanders, the minister said.

"They have also undertaken to establish training programmes for officers and crew, designed to ensure full New Zealand crewing as soon as possible.

"The maximum practical processing will be carried out on shore, and Fletchers have said they are prepared to offer up to half the processable catch for contract processing at existing fish-packaging houses other than those owned by themselves."

Government policy was to give the New Zealand domestic fleet priority over joint ventures and the foreign licensed fleet in fishing New Zealand's exclusive economic zone, Mr MacIntyre said.

"However, this policy doesn't imply that the domestic industry has priority at any cost.

"The economic viability and competitiveness of the domestic industry must be taken into account, and the policy will be reviewed if it becomes apparent that the domestic industry cannot fish competitively without significant government assistance."

The number of vessels allowed access to the deep-water fishery would also be kept under review to ensure that the fishery was not over-exploited and that those allowed access remained reasonably competitive, the minister said.

Fishing Board Wants More

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 16 Dec 81 p 24

[Text] The Fishing Industry Board welcomed government moves to give domestic fishermen one-third of the orange roughy catch next season but said it wanted more.

The allowable catch will not be set until early next year when research into sustainable yields is finished.

But the present season's

total allowable catch for both domestic and joint venture boats is 25,000 tonnes and the board said in a statement today that 10 vessels could take 10,000 tonnes a year.

"The board believes that there will need to be a further allocation of orange roughy for the domestic fleet for the 1982-83 season

because of the increasing ability of the existing New Zealand large vessel fleet to more effectively fish the deeper water resources," the statement said.

Also, the board said that the allocation under a new management regime announced by the Minister of Fisheries, Mr MacIntyre, overlooked a critical con-

sideration.

Access to the higher-valued deepwater fish was the key to profitability of individual operations and therefore the eventual size of the domestic deep-water fleet.

"Because of this a more suitable management regime should have been introduced to coincide with this domestic expansion."

COASTAL ATLAS ISSUED IN EVENT OF MAJOR OIL SPILL

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 11 Dec 81 p 16

[Text]

The editor of the New Zealand Atlas of Coastal Resources, Dr Philip Tortell, hopes the book will never be used for the purpose that it was originally intended.

The purpose was to provide a readily-available source of information on New Zealand's coastal resources in the event of a major oil slick threatening to engulf part of the coastline. Dr Tortell, of the Commission for the Environment, saw his atlas launched last night by the Minister for the Environment, Dr Ian Shearer.

When it was decided four years ago to compile the atlas, said Dr Tortell, the working party responsible, of which he was a member, hoped there would never be a major oil spillage requiring the use of the information.

If there was, the collected data would be used to decide how great a threat the spillage was and what measures should be taken to combat it.

But once the information had been gathered, said Dr Tortell, the working party

realised what tremendous use it would be to people involved in areas other than their own.

And it seemed a shame, he said, to just lock the information away for use only in case of a spill.

A decision was therefore made to publish the information in atlas form, he said.

That was 2½ years ago, and the finished product, in Dr Tortell's view, is of value to students and teachers, planners of coastal resources and those who enjoy the coastline's recreational opportunities.

Its 16 full-page maps — the atlas is 60cm by 43cm — and accompanying legend indicate, among other things, the type of coastline and its sensitivity to oil pollution, major ports and tonnages, location and value of activities such as mining, recreational uses, commercial fishing and bird and marine mammal colonies.

Some of the atlas' contents have already been published in one form or another and needed only to be brought together, said Dr Tortell.

Much of it was new,

though, he said, including the comprehensive survey and classification of the sensitivity of the coastline to oil spillage.

Sensitivity refers to the ability of a section of coastline to recover from an oil spillage without human intervention.

Baring Head, for example, said Dr Tortell, was cleaned of the oil that came ashore from the wrecked Pacific Charger by wave action. Little human intervention was necessary.

If there was to be an oil spillage in Paustahanui Inlet, an example of the most sensitive type of coastline, the oil would never go away unless it was taken away, he said.

Doing this would also involve the removal of the inlet's productive layer of sand and mud.

Visually this would be an improvement, he said, but ecologically it would destroy the inlet just as effectively as would leaving the oil there.

"There would be very little (ecological) advantage in removing the oil at all," said Dr Tortell.

BRIEFS

TARANAKI DRILLING PROGRAM ENDS--The Petrocorp, Shell BP and Todd exploration consortium has finished drilling its offshore Wainui One well off Taranaki, and thinks it is probably dry. Shell Oil Services general manager, Mr Graeme Brown, says the well has reached 3893 metres. It would be logged and if this confirmed that no substantial hydrocarbons had been encountered, the well would be abandoned as a dry hole, he said. "This brings to an end the current three-well drilling programme costing \$53 million. Following the completion of the abandonment procedures at Wainui One, the drill ship Sedco 4452 will sail out of New Zealand waters," Mr Brown said. [Text] [Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 11 Dec 81 p 16]

CSO: 5200/9075

AUTHORIZATION RECEIVED FROM U.S. TO FISH CHAGOS WATERS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 9 Sep 81 pp 1,4

[Text] I. Seetaram, minister of fisheries: "The Americans have given the authorisation. So Mauritius has retained some economic rights over the archipelago." But the 1976 Anglo-American treaty does not recognize these rights.

According to the Mauritian minister of fisheries, Iswardeo Seetaram, the United States has authorized Mauritian fishing boats to fish the reportedly heavily stocked fishing banks in the Chagos archipelago, where the island of Diego Garcia is located.

In a statement made this morning to LE MAURICIEN, which was asking him about the arrival of the "Pearl III" on Monday, with a catch of 150 tons of fish, from the Chagos banks, Mr Seetaram revealed that the shipowners had informed him in advance of their intention to fish in the archipelago, and that the very next morning he had obtained the assurance of the ambassador of the United States, during a meeting, that the Mauritian vessels could fish in the Chagos area. But, according to Mr Seetaram, the Americans are granting this right to Mauritian ships only. The minister specified, however, that his ministry must be informed in advance by Mauritian companies intending to send their ships into the Chagos.

According to Mr Seetaram, the American authorisation confirms that Mauritius has kept some rights to economic exploitation of the Chagos archipelago, ceded to Great Britain in 1965 by Dr Ramgoolam's Mauritian government and leased later by Great Britain to the United States, which had a naval air base built there after removing the whole population of the archipelago.

The Anglo-American agreement signed on 25 February 1976 stipulates, however, that the archipelago is British property and article 13 reads as follows:

"Fisheries, oil and mineral resources

The Government of the United Kingdom will not permit commercial fishing in the lagoon or oil or mineral exploration on Diego Garcia for the duration of this

Agreement. Furthermore, the Government of the United Kingdom will not permit commercial fishing or oil or mineral exploration or exploitation in or under those areas of the waters, continental shelf and sea bed around Diego Garcia over which the United Kingdom has sovereignty or exercises sovereign rights, unless it is agreed that such activities would not harm or be inimical to the defence use of the island."

It would therefore seem, that while Mr Sestaram assures us this morning that the Americans recognise the the archipelago waters "belong to exclusively Mauritian economic zones," which induces them, according to the minister, to authorize fishing there by Mauritian ships, in reality Mauritius benefits from the part of article 13 of the Anglo-American agreement which hints that economic exploitation of the archipelago and its environs could be authorized on condition that "such activities would not harm or be inimical to the defence use of the island." Mr Sestaram could perhaps be mistaken about the American attitude, which is far from being a recognition of Mauritian economic rights implying economic property rights, such recognition of necessity being contradictory to the Anglo-American agreement.

It is a fact, nevertheless, that the authorisation granted, according to Mr Sestaram, to Mauritian fishing vessels to work the heavily populated fishing banks of the Chagos constitutes, if the minister has correctly interpreted the American ambassador's remarks on the subject, and important evolution in that, as Mr Sestaram himself says, no Mauritian vessel has fished in the area of the Chagos since the installation of the American base in the archipelago. The Mauritian fishing industry could, if the banks are as heavily populated with fish as reported, receive very large benefits from it.

But an important question remains to be answered: if oilfields or large deposits of polymetallic nodules are discovered in the archipelago area, could Mauritius, with appropriate technological assistance, send in its own ships to exploit this wealth?

We note, incidentally, that Mauritius included the Chagos in fishing legislation, and that the government has officially claimed property rights over the archipelago, while permitting the Mauritian private sector to take part in the construction of the naval air base and send in Mauritian materials and manpower, as forced by the economic crisis.

12149
CSG: 5200/5615

DETAILS OF UNDP-FINANCED MID-SEA FISHING PROJECT REPORTED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 4 Sep 81 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] Mid-sea fishing, an area in which Mauritius is currently attempting a breakthrough to get the industry going again, will see an important development at the beginning of next month with the launching of five fiberglass boats, the construction of which has been financed by the UNDP (United Nations Development Program) and the French Committee of the World Campaign Against Hunger. The latter organization, which has already donated one vessel, the "Charles Fourier," operating outside the Riviere Noire lagoon, is to finance the construction of a second vessel, to be known as the "Charles Fourier II."

According to reports received at the Ministry of Fisheries, mid-sea fishing is expected to be a real advantage to the country.

It is the performance achieved by the "Charles Fourier (I)," the first fiberglass boat launched by the Mauritius Fishermen Cooperative Federation, that encouraged the government to try its luck at fishing outside the lagoons.

The "Charles Fourier I," run by a small team of four experienced Riviere Noire fishermen, brought in, between 16 October last year and last 31 July, about 5 tons of fish, including 396 sharks, some emperor-fish, and some albacore. This catch, amounting to 10 percent of the total catch brought in in the southwestern area of the island, does not include the traditional "carri" [personal perquisites] set aside by the fisherman after each day's work.

The performance of the "Charles Fourier I" is felt to be valid considering that the vessel, which encountered some problems, went out only 134 times (or 2 months' activity) for an actual schedule of 279 days.

These figures, according to a report submitted to the Ministry of Fisheries and the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, prove one fact: if entrusted to professional, courageous line fishermen, vessels of the same type as the "Charles Fourier" can bring a substantial quantity of fish and other seafood into the local market, and thus help to reduce imports, which, it should be remembered, will be around 18,000 tons by 1985. It is estimated that consumption will then be 18 kilograms per inhabitant for 1 million inhabitants (Verlin and Ledoux report).

The report maintains that the government must forge ahead with large-scale construction of vessels for taking the deep-water fish that are found in adequate numbers around our shores.

12149

CSC: 5200/5616

NEW EQUIPMENT FOR MID-SEA FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE DESCRIBED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 7 Oct 81 pp 5, 7

[Article by J.A.: "Mid-Sea Fishermen's Cooperative"]

[Excerpts] Many young fishermen will have a new way of going mid-sea fishing soon. At least, that is the development with which cooperative fishermen specializing in this branch of the trade will be associated from now on. Indeed, there is going to be an official launching in Grand-Baie of the four motorized units donated to the cooperatives by the United Nations Development Plan (UNDP). We were recently privileged to be present during the last phases of assembling these vessels at the shipyards of Unienville and Sons Enterprises, Limited, in Mapou. During our visit, a few fishermen were also there, having come to become acquainted with these new means of production.

It is to be noted that the boats ordered by the UNDP have no cabins, but have very spacious holds, storage capacity being up to 2 tons. They are 27 feet long, 8.8 feet wide, and draw 2.6 feet of water. Bamboo is used for masts. The tiller is made of wood. The sails are ready. It was these last components that were being installed during our visit. It has probably already been guessed that a central engine is installed in each boat. It is a 32 horsepower Yamaha. The four vessels, allowing for devaluation, cost nearly 70,000 dollars.

Each of them will be under the command of a master, who will be able to make up a crew of seven or eight persons. Those who will be called upon to use them recently received instruction in that regard during a brief course at Cooperation House, Port Louis. Then they went to the shipyards, where explanations were given about the engine, etc.

The naval shipyards of Unienville and Sons Enterprises, Limited (fiberglass specialists, industrial and yacht builders) has been using fiberglass for 6 years. The company, which previously used wood, was founded in 1973. The number of present employees, which includes a large number of very young persons, is 50. This manpower makes up an assembly line, in which some workers are assigned to molding. The operation consists, in essence, of assembling a mold into which fiberglass is fitted, the pattern being adaptable for various models of the same size. The company has the capability of building boats for various uses in various lengths: 15, 21, 27, 31, 34, 36, or 42 meters.

A fact that was difficult to accept, noted during this visit to the shipyards, which looks like a small assembly-line plant: there is no electricity. At least, not the electricity sold by the organization that has the monopoly. Several tens of thousands of rupees would be charged by the CEB [Central Electricity Board] to include such enterprises among its customers.

Here is another indication that Mauritian industrial development is not being accomplished amid superstructure harmony. We know, for example, that many places of work are not equipped with telephones, that hardly any plumbing has been installed.... There is a lot to be done here, if only to create jobs.

Let us hope that obstacles of this nature will not come up in connection with the new cooperative fishermen's enterprise.

12149

CSO: 5200/5616

LAUNCHING OF FOUR NEW FISHING BOATS REPORTED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 13 Oct 81 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] A new step toward financial independence in the fishing community was made yesterday with the launching of four fishing vessels, the "Baron," the "Edwin Beday," the "James Ornell" and the "Robert Owen," during a ceremony that took place at Grand-Baie in the presence of the governor general, Sir Dayendranath Burrenchobay, and Lady Burrenchobay, the acting prime minister, Sir Satcam Boollell, the minister of fisheries, I. Seetaram, and members of the diplomatic corps. The commissioning of these four boats opens, as of this morning, new prospects for this community, long dependent upon "banyans" [foreign financiers], and which is now proving, through cooperative societies, to be an important element in Mauritian economy.

The ceremony was marked by speeches by the acting prime minister, Sir Satcam Boollell, Minister Seetaram, the president of the Fishermen's Federation, E. Lagane, and J. P. Schellenberg, representative of the UNDP, who stressed that the funds used to finance the building of these vessels came from the FAO, under the Technical Cooperation Program.

Cooperatives Best Prospect

After the passage of cyclone "Claudette," Mr Schellenberg specified, the FAO, upon the intervention of its director general, E. Saouma, had made available to Mauritius the sum of 170,000 dollars, of which only 100,000 dollars were used. The remaining money was later used for the construction of these four fiberglass vessels.

Stressing the importance of fish as a food, and of fishing as an industry, Sir Satcam pointed out that by regrouping in cooperative societies the fishermen have better prospects for the future and can have the benefit of assistance from several institutions.

The launching of these four boats, he said, will enable the fisherman to take up mid-sea fishing, and thus will close a gap in the equipment area. Other future projects will depend upon the success of this project, Sir Satcam stated, adding that Mauritius possesses the necessary talent to make the fishing industry a prosperous enterprise.

Mr Seetaram gave a brief overview of the aid received by the fishermen through the cooperative movement, particularly the fishermen's hostels, as well as the facilities needed to equip the societies so that they will become economically independent.

After construction of the fishermen's [hostel] in Tamarin, a second hostel will be constructed at Cape Malheureux, he indicated. This hostel will provide certain facilities for the fishermen, in particular for the repair of their engines, fishing equipment sales, and also fish storage.

12149

CSO: 5200/5616

FRENCH FISHERMEN BLOCKADE DANES IN NORWEGIAN WATERS

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 4 Jan 82 p 6

[Article by Ib Christensen]

[Text] Danish fishermen have been forbidden access to the Norwegian section of the North Sea where, traditionally, large-scale fishing is taking place at this time of the year. France has, surprisingly, refused to acknowledge the mutual fisheries agreement with Norway, which was finalized in the European Commission. It was to have taken effect on 1 January.

Several Danish fishing vessels had already left and were in Norwegian fishing waters when they were asked by their respective fishermen's associations at home not to start fishing. The ban on fishing has affected several fishing harbors in West Jutland severely. In Thyboren alone, 70-80 fishing vessels have been affected by the ban.

Wants Agreement with the Faroes

France has blocked approval of the agreement which would give Danish fishermen access to the Norwegian zone, for the reason that they want the EC, at the same time, to approve a fisheries agreement with the Faroes, where France has considerable fishing interests. The background to the demand is, according to observers, quite clearly a fear that Great Britain--if the Norwegian agreement were to be approved first--would oppose an agreement with the Faroes.

Nearly 500 Danish Fishing Vessels Affected

Normally, 420 Danish fishing vessels carry on industrial fishing for blue whiting and sperling* in this area. In Thyboren alone, 70-80 fishing vessels have been affected by the blockade. To this must be added a considerable number of fishing vessels which catch fish for consumption, mainly cod.

The agreement had actually been finalized and had been sent to the members of the Council of Ministers for polling when France backed out. Especially Denmark and Great Britain, but also the Netherlands, now put strong pressure on France to have the blockade lifted, which the Ministry of Fisheries and the fishing industry in this country refer to as 'pure tactics.'

* No translation has been found. However, it is a fish that belongs to the herring family and is used for the production of fishmeal and oil; translator.

The Ministry of Fisheries and the fishing industry both state, at the same time, that they expect a solution to be found to the problem in the near future.

Nobody dare today estimate the loss which the fishing industry would otherwise suffer. It depends, to a great extent, on the weather conditions and the seasonal swings in the individual fish stocks. But it may become a question of many millions of kroner.

The Danish Fishery Industry and Fish Export Association intends to lodge a complaint with the Minister of Fisheries, Karl Hjortnæs, against the present wording of the agreement with Norway. For the agreement does not include mackerel quotas, which will affect some fishing industries in North Jutland adversely. The fishing industry, therefore, intends to ask Hjortnæs for mackerel quotas elsewhere.

Five years ago, Denmark accounted for 95 percent of the industrial processing of mackerel within the EC. Under the new agreement, the mackerel quota is down at a zero level. Director Poul Terring of the Danish Fishery Industry and Fish Export Association tells BERLINGSKE TIDENDE that the industry has the capacity to process 80,000-90,000 tons, and that the mackerel processing plants find it extremely difficult maintaining their employment levels.

Poul Terring finds it incomprehensible that the EC, at the same time, connives at the large-scale sale by Scottish and British fishermen of mackerel to Russian factory vessels, whereby the said fishermen circumvent the fishing and quota regulations. A practice which, according to the Danish fishing industry, moreover, invites tax evasion.

The failure of supplies will affect industries in Søby, Aalborg, Skagen and Frederikshavn and may have disastrous effect to the 8-9 giant Danish seine boats which have been specially built, among other things, for this kind of fishing, the fishing industry states.

7262
CSO: 5200/2028

SALMON-HATCHING PROJECT TO BOLSTER QUOTA SHARE CLAIM

Copenhagen LAND OG FOLK in Danish 7 Jan 82 p 10

[Text] Fifteen large salmon swimming around in a primitive tank at the waterworks in Nuuk (Godthab) could provide an important argument for the Greenland home rule administration in connection with the negotiations on a bigger salmon quota.

The salmon finished spawning Tuesday and if all goes well they will produce 10,000 offspring in the next 3 to 4 months. When the young fish attain a weight of 50 grams, about a year and a half after that, they will be released in the streams of Greenland.

Greenland could then claim that it is a salmon-producing country, thus taking the wind out of the eternal argument of the fishery organization ICNAF [expansion unknown] against raising the Greenland salmon quota; namely that Greenland only wants to catch salmon but won't do anything to preserve or increase the salmon population.

"We have been fighting for almost 10 years now to increase our salmon quota," said the government member on business affairs, Lars Emil Johansen, who is conducting quota negotiations on behalf of Greenland. "It was not until 1981 that we managed to put through an increase from 1191 tons to 1270 tons annually by postponing the fishing season so the salmon could grow bigger before they are caught."

The salmon population gains 25,000 tons in weight off the coasts of Greenland and eats 150,000 tons of food to achieve the weight gain.

About 20 percent of the food is shrimp. This means the salmon eat more shrimp than Greenland's fishermen are allowed to catch.

"So in a way the salmon are an expensive story for us," said Lars Emil Johansen who has often said in quota negotiations that Greenland as a salmon "restaurant" ought to be rewarded by being permitted to catch more of the desirable fish.

"With this project we hope to show the rest of the world that we have both the desire and the ability to do something for the salmon population despite the difficult climatic conditions here," continued the government member.

The hatching trial is being led by fishery biologist Jens Keutzmann with the assistance of Niels Kold Olsen. An application was made to the Nordic Council of Ministers which approved 625,000 kroner in February 1981 for the project that is scheduled to last 3 years.

6578

CSO: 5200/2020

BRIEFS

SHIPS' DEPARTURE REPORTEDLY FORBIDDEN--A Persian Government official is forbidding the departure of three Greek ships and 75 sailors, most of them Greek, in a personal vendetta move, through no fault of either the ships or the sailors. The ships detained in the Persian port of Bandar Abbas since last October are the 10,600-ton "Maidy Breeze" [phonetic spelling] and the 12,500-ton "May Star" belonging to the G. Dousopoulos firm and the 5,000-ton "Katerina" belonging to N. Evangelatos. All three ships offloaded their cargo last October without incident and were awaiting permission to depart. Meanwhile, the foreign-owned ship "Moirra" was hit by an Iraqi rocket and sank. A Persian pilot who had been on the ship at the time of the attack survived but lost his sight. His brother, a Bandar Abbas port official decided to detain the ships, asking for \$350,000 in damages for his brother, simply because the "Moirra" happened to be using the same shipping agency as the Greek ships. Every day's delay is costing each ship \$10,000 and the shipowners are planning to ask the Persian Government for \$700,000 in damages. [Excerpt] [Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 13 Jan 82 p 2]

CSO: 5200/5302

BRIEFS

INTERIM FISH QUOTAS--The Hague, December 30--The government today published interim quotas of sea fish Dutch fishermen are allowed to catch next year. The ministry of agriculture and fisheries said that on the whole the quotas were similar to this year's. A ministry spokesman said the fish caught under the interim arrangement is to be deducted from the quotas to be fixed in due course by the EEC's ministerial council. He said the arrangement would apply for as long as the EEC had not finalised its 1982 fishery policy but until March 31, 1982, at the latest. Under the arrangement the 1982 herring catch from the southern part of the North Sea and the eastern part of the British Channel is put at 9,000 tonnes and from fishing grounds west of Scotland at 3,000 tonnes. The herring fishing season will open at a time still to be fixed by Farm and Fisheries Minister Jan de Koning. The sole North Sea quota is raised by 6.25% to 11,730 tonnes and the plaice quota reduced by 4.9% to 36,950 tonnes. [Text] [The Hague ANP NEWS BULLETIN in English 31 Dec 81 p 2]

CSO: 5200/2032

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